



Charles T. Manatt, right, speaking at a news conference Sunday in San Francisco after Walter F. Mondale was forced to back down in his attempt to remove him as the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. At left is Bert Lance, the new overall director of the Mondale campaign. With them is James A. Johnson, the Mondale campaign chairman.

Lance Decision Backfires on Mondale Party's Confidence in His Political Judgment Is Shaken

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — For weeks, Walter F. Mondale's overall campaign strategy has called for using the Democratic National Convention that opened Monday to focus the attention of the delegates on the need for party unity and that of the nation on the themes of the election campaign.

But with his rapid-fire decisions to pick a woman as his running mate and to elevate Bert Lance to a position of leadership, along with his abortive effort to remove Charles T. Manatt as party chairman, Mr. Mondale has instead riveted attention on the question of his own political judgment.

Respect for Mr. Mondale's acumen and daring soared with the announcement Thursday that he had chosen Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as his running mate. But the former vice president's decision to tap Mr. Lance, the Georgia party chairman, as general chairman of the Mondale-Ferraro campaign dismayed key Mondale supporters and shook their confidence in the campaign's sense of political timing.

The weekend of maneuvering reached a conclusion that some politicians saw as embarrassing late Sunday afternoon when Mr. Mondale, forced to back down by an outpouring of protests from par-

ty leaders, abandoned his effort to make Mr. Manatt step down as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

This campaign has displayed an amazing ability to accentuate the negative. Robert S. Strauss, a former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said Sunday in a response that typical of those among party leaders.

The question of why Mr. Mondale, without consulting his main

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supporters in organized labor, Congress and the party, moved against Mr. Manatt and turned command of his campaign over to Mr. Lance, was heard at every hand on Sunday.

Mr. Lance resigned as director of the Office of Management and Budget in 1977 after an investigation of his personal finances but was later acquitted of charges of bank fraud.

Top Mondale advisers said the decision to appoint Mr. Lance had been made with full knowledge that the choice would not be popular. But Mondale advisers felt that the appeal of the Mondale-Ferraro ticket had to be shored up in the South before the start of the general election campaign.

Also, advisers said that Mr. Mondale believed he needed to make a dramatic gesture, like the

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Stefan Heym, the novelist, has been a target of harassment in both East and West.

East German Author Thrives on Conflicts

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Thanks to the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, Stefan Heym of East Berlin recently received an envelope containing copies of a file that the Federal Bureau of Investigation kept on him during the anti-Communist fervor of the McCarthy years.

The 71-year-old German novelist, who left the United States in 1952, was amused to discover that the FBI had listed him as a member of a panoply of Communist-front organizations that, he said, he had not even known existed.

"So," he said with an elfin grin, "having been the subject of the research of two police apparatuses, I feel I must have been one of the more effective writers. It's a kind of literary prize not everybody's getting."

With his latest novel, "Schwarzenberg," Mr. Heym seems to have poked into what Germans call "Zeiggeist," or "spirit of the

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New Zealand dollar. The New Zealand central bank halted foreign exchange transactions Sunday to stem a huge outflow of funds.

Mr. Lange, in a separate interview, accused the prime minister of refusing to accept the election returns and of falsely describing the position of the Treasury and Reserve Bank.

"We have now reached the point where there is a constitutional crisis," said Mr. Lange, who is expected to take office in about two weeks.

The Australian foreign minister, William Hayden, meanwhile, said that both he and Mr. Shultz will challenge the Labor prime minister-designate on the nuclear issue on behalf of the ANZUS military alliance.

Emphasizing that the United States does not desire an early confrontation, the spokesman said that there were no plans for any U.S. warships to visit New Zealand again before the end of the year. This would provide time for negotiations.

According to aides, Mr. Shultz has decided to postpone any confrontation on the issue with the

incoming Labor government in the hope that Mr. Lange will water down or discard Labor's anti-nuclear position in the next several months.

Mr. Shultz has made only vague and indirect statements on the issue, but Mr. Hayden said that he and Mr. Shultz would carry blunt messages to Mr. Lange in meetings scheduled for Tuesday. On the issue of port calls by nuclear vessels, Mr. Hayden said, "No ship means no treaty" by ANZUS.

A State Department spokesman denied that Mr. Shultz intended to say anything so provocative in his meeting with Mr. Lange, but he did not deny that the issue will be vital to the United States-New Zealand alliance.

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Only seven U.S. warships, in-

cluding three that are nuclear-powered, visited New Zealand in the past 12 months, according to the U.S. Embassy. This suggests that the U.S. insistence on access to New Zealand ports is more a matter of principle and precedent in alliance relations than one of operations.

Senior Labor Party figures made it increasingly clear that the party's anti-nuclear policy is a long-standing matter of deep principle that cannot be easily changed or discarded.

A former Labor Party leader, Wallace E. Rowling, who was party spokesman on foreign affairs until his retirement from Parliament last week, suggested in a telephone interview that only the outbreak of war could change the party's refusal to permit nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships in New Zealand.

Mr. Lange, in an interview, said he had given Mr. Lange advice that would have solved the problem of pressure on the currency.

Bank Officials Brief Lange

Top Reserve Bank officials went to Auckland on Monday to brief Mr. Lange and his aides on the

lution among foreign exchange dealers and economists that a devaluation of at least 10 percent would be announced, Reuters reported from Wellington.

Mr. Lange said the governor of the Reserve Bank had told him that Mr. Muldoon was talking "economic nonsense."

The Labor leader called on Mr. Muldoon's National Party to take steps in the interests of New Zealand's economic security to see that he does not exercise any power "because clearly he has passed the capacity to exercise his judgment in the interests of New Zealand."

Mr. Lange suggested that Mr. Muldoon follow Australia's example. Last year, the outgoing Australian prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, allowed the incoming Labor government to devalue only three days after the polls and before it was sworn.

Mr. Muldoon, in an interview, said he had given Mr. Lange advice that would have solved the problem of pressure on the currency.

At its last meeting in September 1977, the London Suppliers Club prepared a set of guidelines for nuclear transfers and a list of equipment, technology and material to be governed by special care.

Officials said, however, that a general meeting seemed appropriate because of a growing realization among suppliers that new common problems were developing.

First, new countries such as Brazil and China have become suppliers. Discussions in Luxembourg dealt with how to approach them.

Second, countries with a potential for building nuclear weapons have been able to circumvent existing guidelines and the lists of sensitive technology by buying components, subcomponents and dual-use technology for the production of weapons-grade nuclear material. These are far harder to keep track of than whole plants for nuclear enrichment and reprocessing of nuclear fuel.

Third, the generalized movement of countries, such as Pakistan toward a nuclear weapons capability reinforced its need to strengthen and expand standards on existing nuclear facilities.

British Dockers Close Freight Traffic in Dover

The Associated Press

LONDON — British dockworkers expanded their strike Monday to include freight traffic through Dover but decided to continue handling passenger ferries to the Continent.

The move saved the vacation plans of thousands of European travelers at the height of the holiday season.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government vowed to take all necessary actions to keep the economy moving but indicated it was too soon to talk of declaring a state of emergency or calling out the army to run the docks.

The stoppage, which began last Tuesday, has already stranded three-quarters of Britain's import and export goods.

Both sides in the dispute, an outgrowth of the four-month miners' strike, accepted an invitation by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, an independent organization, to join in a new mediation effort.

The Transport and General Workers' Union, representing 35,000 dockworkers, and the National Association of Port Employers were to meet separately with the arbitration officials.

Unionized dockers at Dover voted to close the port to freight traffic at 6 P.M., adding it to the list of about 90 ports where freighters are standing idle. But the longshoremen agreed to continue handling passenger ferries. Over the weekend, thousands of European travelers had feared that their holidays would be disrupted by a stoppage.

Mrs. Thatcher held a 90-minute meeting with her top cabinet advisers to discuss options for dealing with the strike.

Afterward, Transport Secretary Nicholas Ridley told the House of Commons that the Conservative government "will take all necessary steps to keep the economy moving and to protect the economy."

But Employment Secretary Thomas King dismissed reports that being on the cards in any imminent sense at all," he said in a radio interview.

The British Broadcasting Corp. and the Press Association, the domestic news agency, quoted government sources as saying there were "no imminent plans" to invoke emergency powers or bring in the troops.

The stoppage is widely seen as

the toughest union challenge of Mrs. Thatcher's five-year rule.

Mr. Ridley warned that the government would not be "pushed around" by the strikers.

He said in a radio interview: "This government is not going to give way. It is going to win these strikes. It is going to get these men back to work without making concessions at the political level."

The dockworkers struck to protest the use of nonunion labor to unload iron ore destined for the British Steel Corp.'s Scunthorpe plant that the miners had tried to shut to increase the effectiveness of their stoppage.

The miners have idled three-quarters of Britain's 175 coal mines in a bid to prevent the state-owned coal industry from closing 20 unprofitable mines.

On Monday, miners clashed with police outside the Port Talbot British Steel works when truckloads of coal and ore were brought in.

Two policemen were injured and 42 strikers arrested as miners hurled rocks and bottles, smashing about 30 truck windshields, police said. The violent scenes have been a feature of nearly every day of the strike.

Judge Upholds Appeal

A judge ruled Monday that the Thatcher government acted unlawfully in banning workers at the Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham, an intelligence-gathering center, from belonging to trade unions. The Associated Press reported from London.

A high court judge, Sir Iain Glidwell, upholding an appeal by the unions, said the government disobeyed the law in failing to consult with workers at the center before imposing the ban.

But he upheld the government's right to prohibit unions there provided it did so in consultation with the workers. Anticipating a government appeal, he did not order an immediate restoration of union freedoms. The center monitors worldwide telecommunications for both British and U.S. intelligence services.

4 Spanish Offices Bombed

Reuters
BARCELONA — Four bombs exploded Monday at government offices in this Catalan port, the nearby city of Tarragona and in the southern town of Torrente, police said.

The stoppage is widely seen as

Reagan Qualifies Efforts For Warmer Soviet Ties

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, qualifying his attempts to improve relations with the Soviet Union, said Monday that his administration "dare not" and "will never" overlook human rights abuses in its search for peace.

Marking the start of Captive Nations Week, Mr. Reagan spoke at a White House ceremony and demanded a full accounting on the case of a Soviet dissident, Andrei D. Sakharov, and his wife, Yelena.

"Yes, we stand for peace," Mr. Reagan said. "But we stand for peace with freedom and for peace with dignity."

President Reagan, who has spent much of the year urging Moscow to return to the arms control talks, spoke to a group that included immigrants who he said had "seen and suffered the full gamut of totalitarianism."

"Conscious of accusations that his administration has applied its critical

ism of human rights abuses abroad in a selective manner guided by ideology, Mr. Reagan declared: "We must and will condemn all tyrants who deny their citizens human rights, whether they be dictators of the left or the right."

However, he reserved his sharp rhetoric for denunciation of "Communist totalitarianism" as "the single greatest challenge to human rights in the world today" in a plea on behalf of Mr. Sakharov and his wife.

"The world demands to know the fate of these two good and courageous people," President Reagan said. "To those who believe our policy must always be willful ignorance of ugly truths, must be silence in the face of prosecution and appeasement or surrender to aggression."

"That price is far too steep and we dare not and will never pay it."

Mr. Reagan also used the occasion to reaffirm U.S. support for Afghan rebels reportedly receiving aid from the CIA in their fight against Soviet forces and to renew his request for additional support for CIA-backed Nicaraguan rebels.

■ Talks Still Sought

President Reagan still hopes that U.S.-Soviet talks on space weapons will begin in September despite reports that he had offered to postpone them until after the U.S. presidential election, administration officials told Reuters in Washington.

But some officials said that significant differences remained between the U.S. and Soviet positions on the talks and that at least some of these would have to be resolved before the meeting could be firmly scheduled.

The White House spokesman, Larry A. Speakes, on Monday disputed reports suggesting that the administration wanted to delay the talks until after the presidential elections on Nov. 6.

"The president has not proposed delaying the talks," Mr. Speakes said. "We have proposed meeting in September. Our acceptance was for September."

But he added: "We are prepared to meet at a mutually convenient time."

Polish Group Is Proposing an Amnesty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers
WARSAW — An organization with strong ties to the government called on the Polish parliament Monday to declare an amnesty for political prisoners, the state-run press agency reported.

The organization is a semi-official group called the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. A spokesman said it favored "creating an opportunity to return to normal life for all those people who got involved in activity incompatible with the interests of the socialist state."

The statement, coming from an officially sanctioned group, indi-

cates that the authorities are prepared to grant some form of amnesty in connection with Sunday's national holiday marking the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Communist rule.

Marian Orzechowski, a leading Communist Party member and the secretary-general of the group, said that the presidium put a proposal before all members of the council to address a motion to the Sejm, or parliament, on "a broad amnesty toward those people who committed political crimes and offenses."

The amnesty call coincided with the acquittal Monday of two policemen charged in the beating death of a Solidarity supporter.

Two ambulance drivers were convicted of negligence in the case.

The death of Grzegorz Przymek, 19, after he was picked up by police for disorderly conduct May 12, 1983, caused public protests against methods police have used to crush the labor union, Solidarity. His funeral drew an estimated 20,000 mourners in a peaceful protest against police brutality.

The ambulance attendants who drove Mr. Przymek from the police station to Warsaw to a medical clinic after his detention were convicted of endangering the life of a person under their charge. One was sentenced to two years in jail, the other to two and a half years.

The Polish authorities are rumored to have been considering an amnesty for some of the estimated 600 political prisoners in Polish jails to coincide with the anniversary of Communist rule. But Mr. Orzechowski's call marked the first official mention of the idea.

It was not known how many political prisoners an eventual amnesty might cover, but some observers said authorities had deliberately begun a crackdown on their harsh critics to single out prime offenders before the anniversary.

On Monday, authorities in the northern seaport of Gdansk accused the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, who is the parish priest of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, of anti-state activities.

Solidarity sources said Father Jankowski's car was surrounded by supporters who chanted "long live Solidarity" as he drove to the prosecutor's office. He spent three hours there.

They said Father Jankowski had been charged with giving sermons that incited public unrest.

Solidarity sources also said the authorities Saturday began the trial of Andrzej Slomik, a former Solidarity leader in the town of Lodz. He has been in jail since December 1981.

They said Mr. Slomik had been charged with insulting a prison director, and that proceedings had been adjourned until Wednesday because of Mr. Slomik's poor health. They said he had been on a hunger strike to protest his treatment in prison.

On Wednesday, the authorities are scheduled to continue a trial against four prominent dissidents who helped to form Solidarity in 1980. They are Jack Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski. Their trial on charges of trying to overthrow the state by force opened Saturday.

Also on Saturday, officials announced the trials of another pro-Solidarity priest, the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko, for preaching against the state, and Maciej Bednariewicz, a lawyer who once defended Solidarity activists on charges of stealing secret police information.

Officials have also announced the trial of a prominent writer, Marek Nowakowski, on charges of publishing articles critical of Poland's martial law regime in the West.

Berlin Author Thrives on Conflict

(Continued from Page 1)
times." The book, a best-seller in West Germany, recounts the eight-week lifespan of a tiny autonomous republic that took root on a slice of Germany at the end of World War II.

Schwarzenberg is a mountainous zone on the Czechoslovak frontier that by chance is left unoccupied by the advancing Russian and U.S. armies. The citizens create an action committee of Communists and Social Democrats who bring into being something rather like democratic socialism, a long-standing Heym dream.

The miniature Schwarzenberg Republic, though, is betrayed by an East German Communist and then occupied by the Russians, who covet its rich uranium deposits.

As a fable, "Schwarzenberg" catches the yearning of out-of-power intellectuals in both Germany for a neutral, unified nation that would steer clear of the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Let us not forget," writes Mr. Heym, "that in the history of Germany it has never been possible to achieve a revolutionary victory based on our indigenous strength, and that all attempts to do this have always ended in death on their own blood. So our little Schwarzenberger revolution, small and shabby as it might appear, nonetheless set a precedent and perhaps could serve as a modest example for future attempts."

Mr. Heym was born at Chemnitz, in the Erzgebirge near Dresden, and fled to Czechoslovakia in 1933. In 1935 he was admitted to the University of Chicago on a graduate scholarship for Nazi refugees. In 1942, he published "Hostages" about Prague under Nazi occupation, and went into the U.S. Army in 1944.

After moving to East Germany in 1952, Mr. Heym made no effort to renew his U.S. passport.

He maintains that "Schwarzenberg" is realistic.

"From the beginning to the end it is true," said Mr. Heym, who said he had first heard about the

Schwarzenberg Action Committee in the late 1970s.

The novelist admitted to poetic license in embroidering detail and amalgamating characters. But he said the basic story of the book rests on his own research in the mountain region known as Erzgebirge and an obscure master's degree thesis by an East German.

"This was forgotten for a very good reason, because it did not belong to the history of the G.D.R.," said Mr. Heym, employing the initials for the German Democratic Republic.

Mr. Heym said that when he embarked on the novel, he had no inkling that its appearance would coincide with an extraordinary diplomatic courtship between the two Germany.

"Also I could not see that the new rockets in East and West would act as a unifying force, because the two German populations found themselves in the same boat."

"I don't think that in the future you'll have anything like a united Germany," he said. "That's not in the cards. But the two Germans coming together could prevent a war. That's geography."

While out of favor with the East German authorities, Mr. Heym has made it clear to them that he has no intention of following a distanced group of East German writers into exile across the Berlin Wall. He is permitted to travel to West Germany for readings, lectures and television appearances.

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Ferraro Assails Reagan For Views on Women

Says President Doesn't Understand 'Where Women Are Coming From'

By Jay Mathews
and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, California — Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, the expected Democratic nominee for vice president, says that President Ronald Reagan "really doesn't know where women are coming from" and predicted that doubts about her qualifications will be erased soon because "quite frankly, I think I'm pretty good."

In an interview Sunday, Ms. Ferraro joked about the inconveniences of Secret Service protection and her new staff's difficulty in adjusting to her sense of humor. But she expressed no doubt that she and Walter F. Mondale would defeat Mr. Reagan in the Nov. 6 general election.

As she talked at her small rented house here, Ms. Ferraro appeared relaxed and eager to begin campaigning. She did not shy away from her role as an outspoken leader of the feminist movement.

"To make the comment that a woman was chosen for national office as a token puts down all the women of America," she said in criticizing Mr. Reagan's remarks of last week.

She acknowledged that polls show that many American men have expressed doubt about voting for a woman as vice president. "But," she said, "those men haven't met me."

"In the next three and a half months, people will get to know Geraldine Ferraro. . . . They'll get to know what I've done in the last several years, whether or not they can trust me, and I think that's going to be the answer they have in November."

"I don't think Ronald Reagan really knows where women are coming from to this country," she said. "Women who work because they have to. He doesn't understand that."

She predicted that she would be able to reach older women who may view activist feminists as threats to family values. "You can't tell me women in Utah are not worried about their ability to compete on an equal basis when they get out in the work force."

"Quite frankly," she said, "it bothers me when people say, 'I'm pro-family, and therefore I'm not in favor of the women's movement.' . . . That's garbage."

She said her well-publicized role as a professional woman and successful wife and mother would help eliminate misconceptions about feminists, but added that there

were lessons in her life for the many women who raise families alone.

Because of her father's death, she said, "my mother became a single head of household when I was 8 years old. What does my mother know about the Equal Rights Amendment? But she knows what it's like to try to go out and support two kids. We've got to focus on that type of person and not the traditional feminist."

To counter criticism that she lacks the qualifications to be vice president, she asserted that she has "a pretty damn good record." In her three terms in Congress, she said, "I've served a lot in five and a half years. And I think that's been the pattern of my life. I make the most of what I have, and I'll do that with the vice presidency as well."

"There's no requirement that you have to be in the Senate 'X' number of years or get a masters in Middle East, if there is such a thing. Because if there were, Ronald Reagan wouldn't be president of the United States, nor frankly would Jimmy Carter."

Asked about the White House attack on her statement that Mr. Reagan was not a "good Christian," Ms. Ferraro expressed irritation at discussing religion in a political campaign. She said she had only been responding to charges that her support for freedom of choice or abortion conflicts with her Roman Catholic faith.

She said that she would "prefer not to discuss" religion but that "if you don't want to discuss whether or not his budget policies are in the Christian tradition, don't discuss whether my pro-choice position is in the Catholic tradition."

"If they're going to deal with Christianity, they're going to have to deal with it on every issue," she said.

Ms. Ferraro said that, as nominated as expected, she would emphasize in her acceptance speech the Democratic National Convention on Thursday that her nomination was "just one more historical step."

She acknowledged that moving from a congressional seat to a national campaign is "a big step."

During her years in Congress, and particularly during the last few weeks as chairman of the convention platform committee and a vice presidential possibility, Ms. Ferraro has acquired a reputation as a blunt, often humorous speaker who does not always weigh the political impact of her remarks. She has sometimes also been brusque with the media, overriding staff arrangements.



Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro at South Lake Tahoe, California, before the opening of the Democratic National Convention on Monday in San Francisco.

Mondale and Ferraro: Frisco Designer Label

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Geraldine A. Ferraro, Walter F. Mondale's choice as running mate, has yet to prove her nobility as a national political campaigner. But she has already spawned a cottage industry here, as the Democrats gather for their quadrennial convention.

A table outside a press conference held by the women's National Political Caucus sagged under the weight of T-shirts, buttons, bumper stickers and banners ballyhooing the Mondale-Ferraro ticket.

Standing beside it, Judith Meuli, a member of a women's voting coalition, said the items were flown in from Los Angeles two days after Mr. Mondale, the Democratic Party's likely presidential nominee, announced his selection of the New York congresswoman.

Although Mr. Mondale's colors are blue and white, Ms. Meuli noted, the Mondale-Ferraro apparel was in bright green, the official color of the Equal Rights Amendment.

wears loose-fitting clothes on his scarecrow frame, has a thatch of unruly brown hair sticking out from under his baseball cap and generally sports an amiable grin.

Robert Redford is he is not. Nonetheless, he put on a fashion show for reporters Saturday to model the clothes the Hart troops, "in a never-ending search to find out who is who in the Hart campaign," will wear in the heat of the action.

In order of their rank, super-whips will wear white caps emblazoned with Senator Hart's name; floor leaders will sport red caps; whips will have white Hart T-shirts; and state floor leaders will wear red T-shirts. Mere "stephers," assigned to head the bidding of the superwhips, will sport shiny red hooded, nylon windbreakers.

Don't worry, Mr. Ridder said, that the temperature in the Moscone Center will approach that in Kharqoum at high noon. "We field-tested these," he said, "and the reports were that if you were not wearing anything underneath, it's quite comfortable."

"It was politically impossible for

Democrats and some Republicans to have long disagreed with that view. From air bags to drugs to motorcycle helmets, presidents and Congress have held that the law must sometimes protect people from themselves.

"Left to their own devices," said Steven Kelman, associate director of public policy at the Kennedy School of Government, "a lot of people in the Reagan administration would have urged the virtual elimination of all safety and health regulations. But the level of public commitment to these areas is strong enough to have so far restrained the ideologies."

Many authorities now say that political realities have tempered the administration's deregulatory zeal. An example of the mellowing is the Republican Party's demand for the cancellation of the 55 mile-an-hour (90 kilometers-an-hour) national speed limit. Richard M. Nixon signed that fuel-saving standard into law in 1974, during the Arab oil embargo. Federal officials later found that it also saved lives.

Since then, enthusiasm for the limit has waned. Since 1975, when Congress made the temporary limit permanent, each successive legislative session has seen a flurry of bills aimed at repealing it. The administration, however, has backed away from its initial support of repeal.

"It was politically impossible for

such a policy to be a starting reversal of the EPA's intention during the early days of the administration, which was to relax or abolish limits on leaded gasoline.

them to change it," said Joan Claybrook, who headed the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration during the Carter administration and is now president of Public Citizen, a consumer group.

Administration officials brush aside suggestions that they are accepting a paternalistic role for government. C. Boyden Gray, who as counsel for Vice President George Bush's Regulatory Relief Task Force, insists that the air bag decision, for instance, is an aberration.

"It isn't a classic example of

purely private behavior that has no external consequences," he said.

"The whole question of highway accidents does put a very heavy burden on medical bills, which all

taxpayers have to pay."

However, such decisions have dismayed many conservatives and libertarians who supported Mr. Reagan's efforts to remove government from people's lives.

"I don't think it's any of the

government's business to protect

people from themselves, whether

it's seat belt, marijuana or

motorcycle helmets," said David Boaz, vice president of the Cato Institute, which describes itself as a Washington-based libertarian research organization.

"It seems to me that for all the rhetoric about getting government off our backs, this has been a very paternalistic administration."

In yet another instance of the

administration's salivating on

safety issues, there are indications

that the White House is reviewing

an Environmental Protection

Agency recommendation that

would significantly lessen, or per-

haps eliminate, the amount of lead

refiners may add to gasoline.

Such a policy would be a start-

ing reversal of the EPA's intention

during the early days of the

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administration, which was to relax

or abolish limits on leaded gaso-

line.

The stowaway, Robinson Karen

Sogwin, 24, was placed in the cus-

tody of U.S. immigration officials

in Houston on Sunday after a U.S.

district court judge granted his re-

quest to seek political asylum be-

cause of his toilvement in a Bur-

mese revolt.

Mr. Sogwin had been refused

entry to several nations after he

boarded the M.V. Barber Nara, a

container ship, to Singapore in

April. Because of the ship's sailing

schedule, Mr. Sogwin has never

been in a U.S. port long enough for

immigration authorities to docu-

ment his claims, his lawyer said.

Although many medical authori-

ties have long contended that lead

gasoline is a major source of lead

poisoning in children, the adminis-

tration apparently chose to view

the problem in terms of its burden

on industry. Mr. Bush's task force

on regulators charged the lead

limit rule as a top candidate for

revision.

In 1983, Anne M. Burford, who

was then EPA chief, publicly pro-

posed relaxing the regulation. She

was reported to have privately told

a small gas refinery it could add

more than the legal amount of lead

because she intended to abolish the

limit.

Protests by medical authorities

appear to have changed the adminis-

tration's mind.

We are definitely looking at

more restrictions on the lead con-

tent in gasoline," James W. Cald-

er, chief of the EPA's field opera-

tions and support division, said in

an interview last week. "The health

evidence has demonstrated that

there's a need for even stricter regu-

lations."

Reagan Officials Find Deregulation Easy to Proclaim, Hard to Achieve

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Pres-

ident Ronald Reagan sets his re-

election campaign in full gear, he is

likely to boast of success in slashing

federal regulations for once-shel-

tered industries such as banks and

airlines.

Administration officials brush

aside suggestions that they are ac-

cepting a paternalistic role for gov-

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

INSURE AND RATE THE BANKS

The domestic banking crisis is over. Quick, effective intervention by federal regulators helped Continental Illinois retain the deposits it needed to keep its doors open. With luck, a merger partner for the big Chicago bank may yet be found, allowing it to avoid liquidation.

But more was at stake than the fate of one bank that made bad loans to Texas wildcatters. To prevent the run on Continental from spreading to other "money center" banks, regulators were forced to guarantee tens of billions of dollars in Continental deposits that were not FDIC-insured. The regulators now face the problem of reconciling this total rescue with their equally commendable desire to have the marketplace punish the owners of poorly managed banks. That task may not be as difficult as at first appears.

To meet unexpected withdrawals by panicky depositors, banks may borrow from the Federal Reserve. When assets exceed liabilities, the Fed's capacity to create credit can easily cool the crisis. But when a bank still fails to cope, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation steps in. The failing bank is liquidated, or merged with a partner protected from losses with a cash boost from FDIC reserves.

Starting in 1982, the FDIC decided to go by the book in this routine. It vowed to honor all insured obligations, up to \$100,000 per depositor, but greater amounts would not be protected. Now the regulators seem to have been bluffing. They did allow some small banks to fail, at considerable cost to their large deposi-

tors. But when the run on Continental threatened to spread to New York and San Francisco, the agency felt compelled to guarantee every depositor up to any amount.

A deposit insurance system that permits small banks to fail while saving the big ones is neither fair nor efficient. And since depositors can never be sure which banks Washington will consider too important to let fail, it is also an unstable system. Is there an alternative?

One would be to extend FDIC insurance to the total \$700 billion in deposits that is not now covered, and to pay the cost from premiums charged to all banks. But that alone would let mismanaged banks escape all responsibility. The way around this is to abandon the present practice of charging the same insurance premium for every deposited dollar. If premiums varied, depending on some objective measure of a bank's riskiness, banks would become liable for poor-quality loans but without damaging public confidence.

That stick could be matched by a carrot. Banks willing to increase their capital by selling uninsured long-term bonds or preferred stock could be rewarded with lower premiums.

There is time to plan for such a change. No harm is likely if Congress delays reform of the deposit insurance system until next year. It would be wasting an opportunity if it only expands insurance coverage and tightens controls over bank lending. Clever bank regulation could improve both safety and efficiency.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHEN CASTRO TRIES TALKS

Last spring Fidel Castro announced with a flourish that it would take a "total change" in the U.S. outlook for any improvement of U.S.-Cuban relations to come about. There has been no such change, but meanwhile he is taking a more modest and promising tack. Quietly Mr. Castro has just sent a high-level delegation to New York to discuss immigration matters with U.S. officials. Plans for these negotiations, the Reagan administration's first with Havana, were on the slow track until Jesus Jackson visited Cuba last month and pushed them into a faster one.

Apart from the handful of prisoners Mr. Castro presented to Mr. Jackson, few Cubans have crossed the water since the Castro government slipped large numbers of criminals and mental patients into the group of people allowed to leave from the port of Mariel in 1980. That was a cynical stroke, and two U.S. presidents have since demanded that Cuba take back those of the Mariel emigrants who could not be absorbed into U.S. society. This is a just demand, but making it a condition for taking up other immigration questions has had

the effect of holding up the departure of thousands of Cubans whom Havana is ready to let go. This is the first knot that the new talk will have to untie if the United States is to fulfill its historical role as referee and if Cuba is to regain its use of emigration as a safety valve.

The abiding larger subject of concern is that, 25 years after Fidel Castro took power, Cuba remains substantially isolated from most of its neighbors and unnaturally dependent on an alien power, the Soviet Union. In the 1970s, Republican and Democratic presidents tried to break the long pattern of mutual hostility by broadening and improving ties. Mr. Castro responded with a major spurt of interventionism in Africa and Central America. His paranoid and seemingly reasonable insistence that Washington "accept" the Cuban revolution still appears to center on a demand that Americans endorse his claim to send his troops, advisers or arms to any place he pleases.

This larger difficulty should not keep the United States from doing whatever it can on a more limited basis to improve ties with Cuba.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

QUERIES TO AN AMBASSADOR

The case of U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican, William A. Wilson, a political appointee and close friend of President Reagan, becomes more complicated. Why and to what extent did he become personally involved in two criminal investigations involving financial fraud? Why was he given an exception to the general rule that ambassadors must resign corporate directorships when they assume office?

On two occasions, Mr. Wilson tried to obtain information from high officials of the U.S. Justice Department about a rumored investigation of Archbishop Paul Marcinkus. The archbishop, American-born head of the Vatican bank, is under investigation in Italy in connection with the collapse of one of that country's largest banks, and is said by sources in the U.S. government to be the subject of inquiries concerning a money-laundering scheme. The initial request on behalf of the archbishop drew a strong letter from a Justice Department official, who counseled that such intervention in a criminal matter was "inappropriate" — whether it came while Mr. Wilson served as the president's unpaid personal representative to the Vatican or after he was confirmed as ambassador to March.

Mr. Wilson also tried to arrange a personal meeting between Attorney General William French Smith and Archbishop Marcinkus in Rome. The attorney general wisely limited it to a quick exchange of pleasantries. Why would

Mr. Wilson do this after having been warned that his conduct was out of bounds?

Mr. Wilson intervened with the Swiss government in the case of an American fugitive, a commodities trader indicted in America's largest tax evasion case. The State Department had urged Mr. Wilson not to get involved.

Then there is the matter of corporate directorships. State Department regulations require ambassadors to relinquish these private positions except in extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Wilson was granted an exception — the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was advised of it before he was confirmed — allowing him to continue to serve on two boards, even though he does not appear to qualify on any of the three grounds listed in the regulations. The State Department could cite no other ambassador given this privilege. Mr. Wilson is now said to have resigned from one directorship and to accept no fees from the other.

Mr. Wilson is no longer a private citizen. He is a public servant with an obligation to avoid even the appearance of impropriety. Does he realize how very unsafe it is for an ambassador to get involved in a criminal investigation?

Does he comprehend the possibility of conflict of interest when an employee of the government continues to hold a high position in a private corporation? Does he intend to offer an explanation of his conduct?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

OTHER OPINION

TOWARD A LABOR EDGE IN ISRAEL

What do you think will happen in the election? It's impossible to say with certainty. Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin has tremendous prestige among many voters. If he is persuaded to join the Likud campaign that would have an impact. But if nothing similarly dramatic happens, it is safe to assume that the

gap will continue to diminish, and when the votes are counted, Labor will be only a few seats ahead of the Likud. Given this scenario, coalition making would be difficult for either party. But the Labor Party would have a better chance to succeed than the Likud.

—HANNAH SMITH, THE ISRAELI POLLSTER AND POLITICAL ANALYST, IN AN INTERVIEW IN NEWSWEEK.

FROM OUR JULY 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Crown Prince Is Named Shah
TEHERAN — The Shah has just taken refuge in the Russian Legation. The British and Russian Ministers have informed the Revolutionary chiefs of the fact. The Crown Prince, Ahmed Mirza, has been proclaimed shah by a National Assembly composed of notables, the principal priests and the Nationalist military chiefs. The victory for the Nationalists is complete. Colonel Liskoff, who had consented to begin negotiations with the insurgents, went to the Mejjah Palace [on July 16] to announce that he had decided to cease all resistance. Peace was at once concluded between the two parties, and it was decided that the brigade of Persian Cossacks will still be maintained.

1934: France Said to Harass Trotsky
MEXICO CITY — The executive committee of the "Marxist-Leninist Study Dissemination Association," of which Diego Rivera, prominent Mexican artist, is a member, passed a resolution [on July 15] demanding that the French Embassy take immediate steps to give absolute freedom to Leon Trotsky in France. The resolution was made simultaneously with a request to the Mexican government to grant the exiled revolutionary leader permission to reside in Mexico. Strong criticism of France's treatment of Trotsky is contained in the resolution, which declares that France has not allowed Trotsky to remain in the same place for more than seventy-two hours.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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ARTS / LEISURE

Patou: Scenting a Comeback

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The name is Patou. Pretty. But somehow gone musty in the last few decades when not much fashion emerged from this once prominent Paris salon. Yet, this house, founded by Jean Patou in 1914, was a major force in this century's fashion. After he died in 1936, the house remained a springboard for a number of talented designers including Karl Lagerfeld, Angelo Tarlazzi, Michel

HEBE DORSEY

Giona, Jean-Paul Gauthier and Jean-Remy Deumas — all of whom went on to their own ventures. As for Marc Bohan, another alumnus, he became Dior's chief designer.

Today, the house of Patou is showing signs of life again under the leadership of his two great-nephews, Jean de Mouy, 33, president of the firm, and his brother, Guy, 31, chairman.

"But so far, we're only tackling the perfumes," said Jean de Mouy in the refurbished 18th-century salons of the Rue Saint Florentin, a stone's throw from the Place de la Concorde.

After the death of Patou, the house was run by his brother-in-law, Raymond Barbas, who married Patou's only sister, Madeline. Since the brothers took over in 1980, they have been busy cleaning house. In 1981, they made one of their major moves, repurchasing their New York firm, Jean Patou Inc., which had been sold in 1930.

"After that we opened branches in Hong Kong, London, Geneva and Milan. We're still talking perfumes," Jean de Mouy added. "Eventually, we'll concentrate on the couture and ready-to-wear, but for a start, we'd like the world to know more about Patou the perfumer."

Joey, also known as the most expensive scent in the world, "has become such an institution that people forget that Patou was a great fragrance maker as well as a famous couturier," de Mouy said. "He was first with a perfume bar when women could do their own mélange. Next fall, we plan to revive all 12 perfumes that Patou launched in the '20s."

Among them are such evocative names as "Amour-Amour," "Que Sais-Je" and "Moment Suprême." Another called "Normandy," after the ocean liner, is bottled in a boat-shaped bottle.

The house still has a quiet couture and ready-to-wear line, designed by Christian Lacroix, 33, whom de Mouy said is in the house's tradition. "He's no revolution-

tional dress. "Women should dominate their clothes, rather than be couture clothes horses," he said. "They are not dolls to be dressed by designers."

He also introduced a new color each season. Working with famous Lyon houses such as Rodier or Bianchini Ferier, he created such tints as "dark dahlia" in 1929 and the famous "Patou blue" in 1923.

His feuds with archival Coco Chanel were famous. Anita Loos, who obviously favored him, said: "Patou made Chanel look like a milliner. He revolutionized the way women dressed. . . . Before him, it was all ruffles and flounces and after, it was clean and elegant."

Art Deco-inspired and more architectural than Chanel, Patou was a modernist with a strong sense of tradition, who saw clothes as being for real life, to be worn again and again. He was the first to make jersey bathing suits, a suntan oil which still sells, something he called "les rives" (accessories and perfumes) and he was first with spelling out his logo on sports shirts — an idea soon followed by many.

But his greatest coup was to discover a vital element in the smart life of the '20s — sport.

Suzanne Lenglen was Patou's most brilliant model. "When she bounded onto the court at Wimbledon in 1921, wearing a white silk pleated skirt which only reached her knees, a straight white sleeveless cardigan and a vivid orange headband, smart women everywhere gasped," wrote Etherington-Smith. "The new woman had found her model and she was, from head to toe, dressed by Jean Patou."

Pretty soon, Patou, whose design was linear and neat, with wonderful Cubist sweaters, captured another tennis star, Helen Wills, also as "the smart set" who spent their summers sunning on the Riviera, traveled in fast cars, played golf, skied in St. Moritz and sailed at Newport.

He first showed sports clothes in his 1922 collection, and three years later Patou opened a shop, "Le Coin des Sports" with all kinds of sports costumes.

As a designer for the young, diet-conscious woman of the '20s, he made the distinction between the round French Venus and the slender American Diana, whose sporty look he liked so much that he made a special trip to the United States to recruit models, with the help of the Vogue publisher, Condé Nast, decorator Esie de Wolfe and photographer Edward Steichen. All of which won him the title of "French couturier with an American mind."

Patou: A touch of Cubism.

tionary hut has a good cultural background. He's worked for Hermès and his clothes are more reasonable than instinctive."

A new book, "Patou," by Meredith Etherington-Smith (published by Hutchinson, London), sheds considerable light on this major fashion-maker.

Born in Normandy in a well-off family, Jean Patou became one of the most glamorous and enigmatic personages of the '20s. Although he bought his fashion house in 1914, he really only took over in 1919, after service in World War I.

Tall and handsome, he soon became known as a designer and a playboy, an habitué of Ciro's and Maxim's, a shrewd and theatrical man with a volatile temper, who spent his money on women, parties, cars, boats and houses.

Early in the '30s, he gave a "dazzling soiree" reviewed, rather dismissively, in The New Yorker, which featured "three small lion cubs, led in by lion tamers in flowing shirts and imposing breeches."

Patou was a reckless gambler, and this, combined with the Wall Street crash, the changing tastes of the '30s and the eminence of Schiaparelli, was responsible for his downfall.

When he died, his house was in serious financial trouble.

As a designer, he is given credit for taking women out of their corseted Belle Epoque "love objects" clothes (meant to show women as displays of male wealth) and for putting them into more functional clothes.



President Jean de Mouy before portrait of Jean Patou.

Indigestion Over Michelin

The Associated Press

LONDON — British and Italian restauranteurs are having trouble swallowing the Michelin guide, the bible of gourmets. They claim it is too partial to French cuisine.

Complaints are being made that out of 33 restaurants in Britain and Ireland which Michelin recommends 25 exclusively offer French cooking. "It irritates me enormously," Emanuele Taverna, a leading London restaurateur, told the Sunday Telegraph. "The inspectors think nothing else exists besides French food."

The guide, published annually since 1900, hands out stars on a scale of one to three to recommended restaurants in Europe. It can make or break a chef.

The only London restaurant to get three Michelin stars this year is Le Gavroche, where a meal of French cuisine costs \$25 (about \$110).

"It rather saddens me that English food is not given the status it deserves," Michael Williams, manager of a fashionable London restaurant, told the Telegraph. His restaurant offers a typically English menu of smoked salmon, roast beef, Yorkshire pudding and treacle roll.

No single restaurant specializing in English food made it into this year's Michelin.

The English Tourist Board also complained of an imbalance in the guide. The Italian newspaper La Stampa charged less diplomatically that Michelin gave off "a perfume of chauvinism."

But a Michelin spokesman said the preponderance of French food in the guide was simply due to its popularity. "If the best restaurants follow that style, that's not our fault," he said.

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The only London restaurant to get three Michelin stars this year is Le Gavroche, where a meal of French cuisine costs \$25 (about \$110).

It's just a coincidence, because the American theater moved away from this genre, but the most interesting of the new releases are both essentially one-set movies.

They are Ingmar Bergman's "After the Rehearsal," which never moves from a rehearsal stage, and now "Last Night at the Alamo," which is set entirely in and around a seedy Houston bar called The Alamo — on this night due to close another bar called the B&B.

One can have nothing but admiration for the simplicity and ease with which Pennell, Heinkel and their actors bring this ordinary moment of blue-collar existence to screen life. Davis and Perryman, who played quite similar characters in "The Whole Shooting Match,"

A New 'Alamo' to Remember

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Last Night at the Alamo," an export from Texas, photographed on grainy, black-and-white film, is a small, unassuming, all-American classic.

It's the kind of low-budget, regional movie that suddenly reminds us that between New York and Hollywood there is a vast continent, and filmmakers still capable

MOVIE MARQUEE

of seeing and hearing what's going on. It's simultaneously funny and bleak, sweet and sentimental.

If I had to choose the one current film that most accurately reflects what a certain kind of American life is like today, this would be the film.

"Last Night at the Alamo" has nothing to do with the so-called major issues of our time, but, on the other hand, never for a minute does it total preoccupation with the small crises of its boozy, inarticulate characters deny the existence of those issues. Like most of the people in this country, the principal figures in "Last Night at the Alamo" have other, more important things on their minds.

The film was written by Kim Henkel, whose only previous claim to fame is the screenplay for the notorious "Texas Chainsaw Massacre" and directed by Eagle Pennell, whose "The Whole Shooting Match" was a come-up.

"Last Night at the Alamo" is so good, in fact, that when I think about it I want to drop names, including those of Mark Twain, Sam Shepard and David Mamet, who have heard America singing and delighted in the delirious cacophony of missed notes and lyrical, often obscene non sequiturs.

In form, "Last Night at the Alamo" recalls that time in the American theater 40 or so years ago when the barroom was the world. Into this world would wander the misfits, the down-and-outs, the con men, hookers and bickering members of the bourgeoisie who, in the course of the evening, usually found some sort of absolution.

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Mattila, Hubbard in "Last Night at the Alamo."

are superb as Cowboy and Claude, a fancy high-rise.

As the film opens, the Alamo regulars are gathering to celebrate the bar's last night, which means drinking beer as usual and awaiting the appearance of Cowboy (Sonny Carl Davis), a favored regular who, it seems, may be able to save the place from destruction.

Everybody speaks of Cowboy with awe, especially Ichabod (Steve Mailla), the hotheaded young man who wishes he had a "near" nickname like Cowboy. The Cowboy's major admirer is Claude (Louis Perriman), a man approaching unhappy middle age who spends much of his time arguing on the pay telephone with his wife, Marci, who remains forever torn down and replaced by

forever, torn down and replaced by are superb as Cowboy and Claude.

Mattila is pricely as the easily overeaten Ichabod, and Tina-Bess Hubbard, an exceptionally pretty young woman now teaching dance and acting in Munich, is very funny as Claude's pliant young girlfriend, Mary. Mary doesn't put her foot down often, but she thinks that Claude shouldn't blame people for being fat, which leads to a serious discussion on whether someone with a beer belly can accurately be called fat.

The dialogue is so good that it doesn't sound as if anyone could have actually written it, although mostly so vulgar and obscene that little of it can be quoted here. Abstract notions never enter the mind of anyone at the Alamo.

"Last Night at the Alamo" is

American filmmaking of an exceptional order, and was produced by Pennell and Heinkel for \$50,000. It was shot in three and a half weeks.

There's something extremely reassuring that the state that gave us

the other Alamo and "Dallas," the TV show, should also have given us this film, which is as small as Texas is big.

Livorno Dredging Canal For Modigliani Works

United Press International

LIVORNO, Italy — Workers begin dredging a Livorno canal Tuesday in an effort to recover some valuable Modigliani sculptures.

Officials hope to find the cow-precious sandstone sculptures that the artist discarded shortly before he left the city of his birth in 1906 to win fame in Paris. He discarded the art in despair when his hometown friends laughed at his work.

NYSE Most Actives									
Indus	100	High	Low	Prev.	100	High	Low	Prev.	Chg.
Vol.	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
High	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
Low	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
Prev. Chg.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TTT Co.	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
AT&T	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
IBM	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
GE	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
Chrysler	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
RosetPur	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
Exxon	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
LIL Co.	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
USFG	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0
Review	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	0

NYSE Diaries									

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Securities, Futures Markets Move Toward Integration

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Next Monday the U.S. securities and futures markets will take a giant step toward the integration of their industries. On July 23, members of the Chicago Board of Trade, the largest futures exchange market, will have access to the options on the Major Market Index of the American Stock Exchange.

Later, when the Chicago Board starts trading futures on the MMI, Amex specialists will be able to offset options positions in that market.

Also on July 23, the value of the Amex index of 20 blue-chip stocks will be doubled to \$200 a point from the current \$100. This will provide institutional portfolio managers with more efficient and economical hedging opportunities.

The doubling of the option's value is also aimed at attracting more speculators to the MMI. It now takes roughly a 10-point move in the Dow Jones 30-stock industrial average to move the MMI 20 blue-chip index one point. After the change, the relationship should be five to one, said Paul G. Stevens, executive vice president in charge of operations at the Amex.

"Basically, what we are doing at the Amex and the Chicago Board is responding to the needs of our members who recognize that index options and futures are among the most active and fastest-growing markets," Mr. Stevens said. "Chicago doesn't have an index futures product at the moment, and our people needed a means to lay off their options risks with futures."

Anticipating a surge in business after it links up with the Chicago Board, the Amex next Monday will also create 108 new year permits to increase the number of options specialists who are the principal market makers on that exchange.

SENSITIVE to the financial crunch affecting brokerages, as well as to the fact that the much larger New York Stock Exchange also plans to expand its stock options business, the Amex has also invested heavily in the latest electronic order-processing systems.

The Chicago futures and options exchanges, however, continue to be the leaders in market innovation. For example, the Chicago Board of Trade provides members with current statistics detailing their share of the business in each futures and options market.

Thomas K. Bonen, vice president in charge of marketing at the Chicago Board, said that five years ago, a 1-percent share of the Treasury bond futures market was worth \$50,000 to \$70,000 in brokerage revenues. "Last year," he said, "the same share was worth \$2.5 million. Because our T-bond market has grown so large, a 1-percent share in the first half of this year was worth as much as \$2.5 million, the same as for all of 1983."

The numbers are of particular interest to Chicago Board members because none are discount brokers. However, many Chicago Board members clear trades for discounters, Mr. Bonen said.

As for access to the Amex's MMI options, Mr. Bonen said his exchange's members "can't wait until July 23 because, among other reasons, we see the MMI index options as paving the way for a tremendous MMI index futures market, as well as being an interesting investment tool" for ordinary investors.

Suppose, he went on, an investor wanted to "buy the Dow" but at a cheaper commission cost. Because the 20-stock MMI closely tracks the 30-stock Dow average, this could be done easily by buying 100 shares of each of the blue chips in the MMI.

To buy 100 of each of the 20 stocks in the MMI, Mr. Bonen said, would cost \$1,596 in commissions at a full-service broker in a larger city, \$1,611 at a regional brokerage, and \$785 at a discount broker. These commissions only represent purchases, not both buying and selling, he emphasized.

Theoretically, the same investment value — 100 shares of each of the 20 blue chips in the MMI — would translate into only four of the planned futures contracts. The round-trip (buying and selling) commission on the four futures would range between \$60 and \$150, depending on whether one used a full-service or discount broker, Mr. Bonen noted.

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on July 16, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates of 2:00 P.M. EDT.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724</th

Report Says BA Should Lose Some Routes

Reuters

LONDON — State-owned British Airways, due to be sold off to private investors as part of the government's denationalization program, is too big and should lose some of its routes, an official report said Monday.

The report by the Civil Aviation Authority said this should be done before the airline is sold to the public.

It said BA should lose its operating base at Gatwick Airport, south of London, and its 12 routes to Spain, Portugal, Italy and Scandinavia should be offered to other airlines.

It also wanted BA European services run from regional airports to be made available to independent operators.

"Without such a correction, the authority is concerned that British Airways, given its strength and advantages, might emerge as Britain's one privately owned but less efficient monolith," the report said.

It said the suggested route losses would cut BA's revenue by about 7 percent. The airline says that it is the world's most profitable carrier.

British Airways has 81 percent of scheduled services from Britain

and is the only British carrier allowed to use Heathrow, London's main airport, for international scheduled flights.

The report was good news for British Caledonian, Europe's biggest private airline, which has called on the government to cut back BA's routes and assets.

The Civil Aviation Authority said its recommendations would still leave the airline in a strong position.

On May, British Airways said that net profit for the year ended March 31 totaled £181 million (\$239.5 million), up from a profit of £11 million a year earlier and a loss of £544 million two years ago.

Revenue edged up 1.2 percent in

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Takeda Chem.
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Profit 1983: \$102.5M
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02

Full name of company is Takeda Chemical Industries.

United States

Allied Corp.

Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is Allied Chemical Corp.

1983 net includes losses of \$10.5 million from the sale of 20% interest in EMI. Net profit includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the reorganization of its 30% interest in EMI's oil wells.

Banc One
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is Banc One Corp.

1983 results restated for 3rd and 4th quarters to reflect stock dividend in Feb.

First Chicago
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is First Chicago Corp.

1983 net includes gains of \$2.1 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

Burlington Nth.
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is Burlington Northern Inc.

Burnhoughs
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is Burnhoughs Ltd.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

Florida Nat'l Banc.
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is Florida National Bank.

1983 net includes gains of \$2.3 million from the divestiture of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

Gold West Fin.
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is Gold West Financial Corp.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

Heileman Brew.
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is Heileman Brew.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

Hospital Corp.
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is Hospital Corp.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp.
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Pacific
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Pacific.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Midwest
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Midwest.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - South
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - South.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Eastern
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Eastern.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - International
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - International.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Latin America
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Latin America.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Asia
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Asia.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Europe
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Europe.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Middle East
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Middle East.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Latin America
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Latin America.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Asia
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Asia.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Europe
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Europe.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Middle East
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Middle East.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Latin America
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Latin America.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Asia
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Asia.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Europe
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Europe.

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Per Share 1983: \$1.02
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Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Asia.

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IBI Corp. - Europe
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Europe.

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Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Middle East.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Latin America
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Latin America.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Asia
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Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Asia.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Europe
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Europe.

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Per Share 1983: \$1.02
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Per Share 1983: \$1.02
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IBI Corp. - Europe
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IBI Corp. - Middle East
Revenue 1983: \$1.02B
Net Inc. 1983: \$102.5M
Per Share 1983: \$1.02
Full name of company is IBI Corp. - Middle East.

1983 net includes a gain of \$1.2 million from the sale of its 40% interest in First Chicago Corp.

IBI Corp. - Latin America
Revenue 1

Section	Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains								
WHEAT (CBT)								
5,000 bu minimum	5,000 bu minimum	1,020	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,000	1,000	-10
4,42	4,32	960	950	950	950	940	940	-10
4,04	3,92	850	840	840	840	830	830	-10
3,42	3,22	750	740	740	740	730	730	-10
3,20	2,97	650	640	640	640	630	630	-10
2,87	2,65	550	540	540	540	530	530	-10
2,31	2,02	450	440	440	440	430	430	-10
1,97	1,67	350	340	340	340	330	330	-10
1,61	1,30	300	290	290	290	280	280	-10
1,30	1,00	250	240	240	240	230	230	-10
1,00	75	200	190	190	190	180	180	-10
75	50	150	140	140	140	130	130	-10
50	30	100	90	90	90	80	80	-10
30	20	50	40	40	40	30	30	-10
20	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	-10
10	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	-10
5	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	-10
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-10
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
SOYBEANS (CBT)								
5,000 bu minimum	5,000 bu minimum	1,020	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,000	1,000	-10
9,921	9,30	900	890	890	890	880	880	-10
9,264	8,30	800	790	790	790	780	780	-10
7,724	7,22	700	690	690	690	680	680	-10
7,000	6,50	600	590	590	590	580	580	-10
6,500	5,80	500	490	490	490	480	480	-10
5,750	5,00	400	390	390	390	380	380	-10
5,000	4,20	300	290	290	290	280	280	-10
4,200	3,50	200	190	190	190	180	180	-10
3,500	2,80	100	90	90	90	80	80	-10
2,800	2,20	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
2,200	1,50	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
1,500	1,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
1,000	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
700	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
500	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
300	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
200	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
50	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)								
5,000 lbs. per ton	5,000 lbs. per ton	1,020	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,000	1,000	-10
3,843	3,20	900	890	890	890	880	880	-10
3,200	2,60	800	790	790	790	780	780	-10
2,600	2,00	700	690	690	690	680	680	-10
2,000	1,50	600	590	590	590	580	580	-10
1,500	1,00	500	490	490	490	480	480	-10
1,000	700	400	390	390	390	380	380	-10
700	500	300	290	290	290	280	280	-10
500	300	200	190	190	190	180	180	-10
300	200	100	90	90	90	80	80	-10
200	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
50	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)								
5,000 lbs. per ton	5,000 lbs. per ton	1,020	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,000	1,000	-10
3,843	3,20	900	890	890	890	880	880	-10
3,200	2,60	800	790	790	790	780	780	-10
2,600	2,00	700	690	690	690	680	680	-10
2,000	1,50	600	590	590	590	580	580	-10
1,500	1,00	500	490	490	490	480	480	-10
1,000	700	400	390	390	390	380	380	-10
700	500	300	290	290	290	280	280	-10
500	300	200	190	190	190	180	180	-10
300	200	100	90	90	90	80	80	-10
200	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
50	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
LIVESTOCK								
CATTLE (ICME)								
5,000 lbs. per ton	5,000 lbs. per ton	1,020	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,000	1,000	-10
2,24	1,44	900	890	890	890	880	880	-10
1,44	92	800	790	790	790	780	780	-10
1,24	80	700	690	690	690	680	680	-10
1,04	68	600	590	590	590	580	580	-10
845	62	500	490	490	490	480	480	-10
685	48	400	390	390	390	380	380	-10
585	38	300	290	290	290	280	280	-10
485	30	200	190	190	190	180	180	-10
385	22	100	90	90	90	80	80	-10
285	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10
FEEDER CATTLE (ICME)								

